

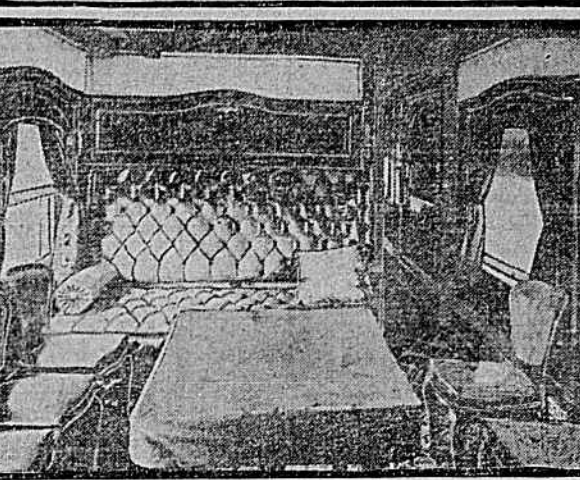
CLEMENTS WANTS
\$30,000 DAMAGES
Former School Superintendent at
Alexandria Sues Editor Lyons,
of the Monitor.
MANY INJURIES ARE CHARGED
Plaintiff Claims He Was Classi-
fied With "Inferior Breed of
Dogs and Whipped."

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17.—
Mr. James E. Clements, of Alexandria
county, former superintendent of schools
of that county, has instituted suit for
\$30,000 damages against Frank Lyons, editor
of the Alexandria County Monitor.
Mr. Clements, who has extensive inter-
ests in this city and spends much time
here, said to-day that the case would be
one of the most hotly contested "and
much litigated" in the recent history of
the State. It is understood that each
side is confident that it will finally prevail
in the Supreme Court of Appeals.
There is a lot of politics in the case.
The trouble between the two men origi-
nated more than a year ago. The dam-
ages are asked because of alleged inju-
ries received by Mr. Clements at the
hands of Mr. Lyons in a personal en-
counter in the office of the latter over
a year ago. The bill alleges that the
plaintiff was permanently injured by re-
ason of blows about the head at the base
of the brain. The bill alleges that the
mind, memory and health of the plaintiff
were seriously affected by the blows ad-
ministered by the defendant.
Lyons and Clements have been politi-
cal opponents for years. It seems that
something more than a year ago Mr.
Lyons, in an article in his paper, used
the expression "an inferior breed of
dogs," applying it to certain people in
Alexandria county. Mr. Clements criti-
cized this expression quite freely. Some
days afterwards, he says, he was invited
by Mr. Lyons to come into his office in
the courthouse, and that when he did so
he was attacked.
Mr. Clements and Mr. Lyons engaged
in a personal encounter, which lasted
some time, in the course of which the
former fired two or three shots, without
injuring his antagonist. Mr. Clements
says he does not habitually carry a
weapon, but happened to have one in his
pocket on this occasion, as he had had
to cross the bridge from Washington
the night previous with a considerable
sum of money on his person.
A warrant for the arrest of Mr.
Clements was issued soon after the en-
counter, and two policemen of this city
and the Commonwealth's attorney of
Alexandria county, remained before his
office until a late hour at night waiting
for him to come out to arrest him. The
officers were finally taken away by or-
der of the district attorney of this city.
Mr. Clements had a preliminary hear-
ing the following day, but was not in
court. The case is attracting much atten-
tion in Alexandria county, and in this city,
where both plaintiff and defendant are
well known. It will come up at the April
term of the Circuit Court in Alexandria.
Judge Nicol presiding. Judge J. K. M.
Norton will represent the plaintiff, and
other distinguished counsel will be as-
sociated with him.

DISASTROUS WRECK.
Freight Train Derailed and Two
Men Badly Hurt.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
LYNCH, Va., February 17.—A disas-
trous wreck occurred this afternoon be-
tween Motleys and Seaboard, ten miles
south of this place. On a local freight,
which was derailed by a spreader rail, wreck-
ing the entire train, except the engine and
the car next to it. Conductor J. L.
Hughes and Flagman Mattox were both
seriously hurt, but not dangerously. They
were taken to Franklin Junction
on the engine, where the necessary medi-
cal aid was rendered by Dr. Ramsey.
The road was blocked for ten hours.

Free
Catarrh
Remedy
Gives Instant Relief
No More Bad Breath
"My Secret Remedy Quickly Cures
Catarrh."—C. E. Gauss.
Catarrh is not only dangerous, but it
causes bad breath, ulceration, death and
decay of bones, loss of thinking and rea-
soning power, loss of energy and energy,
often causes loss of appetite, indigestion,
dyspepsia, raw throat and reaches to gen-
eral debility, idleness and insanity. It needs
a quick cure, and this is the only quick
cure. Catarrh Cure is a quick, radical, per-
manent cure, because it rids the system
of the poison germs that cause catarrh.
In order to prove to all who are suf-
fering from this dangerous and loathsome
disease that Gauss' Catarrh Cure will ac-
tually cure any case of catarrh quickly,
no matter how long standing or how bad,
I will send a trial package by mail free
of all cost. Send us your name and ad-
dress to-day and the treatment will be
sent you by return mail. Try it! It will
positively cure you so that you will be wel-
comed instead of shunned by your friends.
C. E. GAUSS, 6029 Main Street, Mar-
shall, Mich. Fill out coupon below.
FREE.
This coupon is good for one trial
package of Gauss' Combined Catarrh
Cure, which is called "Catarrh Cure."
Simply fill in your name and address
on dotted lines below and mail to:
C. E. GAUSS, 6029 Main Street,
Marshall, Mich.

Something New!
Heatherbloom
Special Exhibit and Sale of
Heatherbloom Taffeta Petticoats
\$1.98 \$2.98
We have made a big display of these beautiful
petticoats in one of our windows and in the petticoat
section, that every woman ought to make a point to
see. This new fabric so perfectly reproduces the
lustre, the sheen and the soft "swish" and rustle of
silk that even the most observing cannot distinguish
the difference. It has the advantage of wearing bet-
ter than silk and of costing about one third the price.
As a special introduction we offer unusually handsome
petticoats of Heatherbloom Taffeta at \$1.98 and \$2.98,
in black and colors, very SPECIAL PRICES.
In our LINING DEPARTMENT these goods
will be shown in the piece, in all colors. As a substi-
tute for silk they merit your consideration. Mrs.
OSBORN, America's leading well-known fashion au-
thority, has unreservedly endorsed this fabric. Mrs.
OSBORN sees in Heatherbloom the one and only
satisfactory substitute for taffeta silk ever put out.
It appeals to her as it will to you, in point of economy,
beauty and durability. Ask for booklet by Mrs.
OSBORN.

Miller & Rhoads
Honeymoon Car for the Longworths.

Drawing Room of the Republic.
The first establishment Mrs. Longworth will preside over is the Pullman
palace car "Republic." The "Republic" is complete in every detail from the
white capped chef to the handsomely furnished drawing room.

Rich and Handsome Gifts
from Princes and Plebians
Many of the Presents Received by the Bride Are Very
Valuable, Some of Them Being Particularly So by
Reason of the Circumstances Surrounding Them.
No list of presents was made public and
no complete list that is even approxi-
mately accurate can be compiled, but
among the hundreds received by Miss
Roosevelt are the following:
President Loubet, of France—A mag-
nificent gobelin tapestry, made expressly
for Miss Roosevelt. It is in shape like
a shield, and contains scenes of great
interest in the history of France.
The emperor of Germany—A bracelet of
special design, studded with gems of rare
value, one of the finest works of the
jeweler's art. It was presented by Baron
Speck von Sternburg.
The emperor of Japan—Two beautifully
chased vases of silver and a piece of won-
derful Japanese embroidery.
The republic of Cuba—A special neck-
lace of selected pearls, the design of the
piece being made in Paris on the order
of the Cuban government. It is one of
the most valuable gifts received by the
bride.
The emperor of Austria—A diamond
and pearl pendant, exquisitely wrought.
The empress dowager of China—A
handsomely made dowry chest, filled com-
pletely with rare gifts of silks, embroid-
eries, ivory carvings and bric-a-brac.
The king of Italy—A mosaic table of
superb workmanship and great beauty,
depicting scenes of Italian life. It was
manufactured expressly for Miss Roose-
velt in Florence.
The pope—A handsome mosaic repre-
senting one of the great paintings in the
vatican.
The king of Spain—Pieces of antique
jewelry of rare design and value.
The king of England sent a gift to the
bride, but the character of it has not
been disclosed.
"While some of the ambassadors and
ministers accredited to this capital from
foreign countries sent individual pres-
ents to Miss Roosevelt, the majority of
them presented to her offerings of flow-
ers.
Members of the president's cabinet
presented individual gifts, but only a
few of them are known. Secretary and
Mrs. Taft presented a pair of elaborately
chased silver table vases of American
manufacture; Secretary and Mrs. Bonar-
parte a handsome piece of silver of
American workmanship; and Mrs. Shaw
a chocolate set of rare workmanship.
And Attorney-General Moody a pair of
silver candlesticks.
What is known as the Taft Philippine
picture joined in a gift to the bride of a
gold necklace with the alternate links
studded with diamonds, bearing a mag-
nificent aqua-marine pendant, surrounded
with diamonds.
Mr. Longworth's associates in congress
united in the presentation to the bride of

leven the street between the White House
and the treasury department on the east
was thronged from the high iron fence
around the treasury to the curbstones.
Mounted policemen, in the fullest of
the full dress allowed the guard of the
treasury, the national capital, kept the
hoi-polloi behind the curb, for the way
must be kept clear for the carriages
of the "rich and the great" as our old
friend Chadband was wont to term
all who had the slightest claim to
station higher than his own.
Mob Was On Time.
Both sides of Pennsylvania Avenue, to
the north of the White House, was
thronged with curious seekers for a
sight of the bride. Before eleven o'clock
the avenue began filling with carriages
carrying those bidden to the marriage.
The gates at the east entrance, guarded
by big policemen, as was every other
means of access to the grounds, were not
to be opened until 11:15, but there was
nothing like being in time, thought those
invited. Besides, the long wait gave ample
time to those on the sidewalks to gaze
"jaw-droppingly" at the occupants of the
carriages. It gave pleasure to the people
you know, and didn't hurt the ladies and
gentlemen in the carriages and automob-
iles.
Representatives of the entire world of
Washington were in the crowd by the
time the gates were opened and the first
of the carriages drove up under the
porte-cochere at the east entrance and
discharged its burden. The crowd kept
growing, and by noon the streets on the
two sides of the White House left open
to the guests were absolutely impassable
because of the jam. Some of the curi-
osity-seekers were in carriages, oddly
suggestive of beggars on horseback. One
richly-dressed woman, alone in her car-
riage, attracted much attention by keep-
ing her coachman on the move almost
constantly from one point of vantage to
another. She always stood up and stared
towards the White House with unblink-
ing and unashamed eyes when the carriage
stopped.
Aged Senator Amazed.
Senator Allison, of Iowa, considerably
nearer the eighties than his seventieth
birthday, passed through the crowd,
stopping several times to gaze curiously
at the faces of the throng of his fellow-
citizens on every hand. On the broad
steps of the treasury building stood hun-
dreds of men and women, staring always
towards the West, where an American
girl and a simple American citizen were
about to become man and wife.
On top of one of the tall posts at the
corner of the Treasury fence was perched
a newspaper photographer, his camera
slung from his neck, "snapping" every-
thing in sight. He swore he was going to
stay right there till the bridal pair came
out, for if he didn't get a picture of their
leaving the White House he would be out
of a job.
Souvenir sellers did a rushing business.
Alleged pictures of the bride and groom,
some sort of canes, manufactured as
souvenirs of the occasion, and candy,
popcorn and other things were sold with
all the spirit and businesslike activity that
sees at a circus. In fact, it was some-
thing of a circus day crowd. I have not
seen such a big one downtown since
Barnum & Bailey were here last summer.
In the shadow of the great Rochambeau
statue in Lafayette Square, opposite the
White House, was a casual son of
Sunny Italy, with a happy-go-lucky
monkey, surrounded by a group of chil-
dren and nurse maids. That money and
hand-organ gave a touch to the picture
that was anything but idyllic.
Redskins On Parade.
A group of Kickapoo Indians, in the
splendid dress of buckskin and gaudi-
ous feathers of the tribe, stood like
statue for an hour on the sidewalk on
Pennsylvania avenue. They probably
wanted to see less than to be seen.
Three Chinamen, resembling curiously,
in their manner and apparent indiffer-
ence to surroundings, were nearby. The
Japanese, evidently students, were not
far from the Chinamen. The Japs were
all agog, and little escaped them. One
could but wonder whether they were
not thinking of the impressive ap-
peal made to the American people by
President Roosevelt last week, to give
of their abundance to the famine-stricken
people of Japan. Possibly, they were
planning in juxtaposition the other fact
of the splendid gift to the bride by the
Japanese Emperor, vases of beauty en-
tirely unknown to the occidental world,
and of a value incalculable, valued to
purchase which would require the ran-
som of a king.
Joco Precludes Sentiment.
I wish I had not seen that red-coated
monkey, dancing to the strains of "In the
Good Old Summertime," which the
Italians were wringing the vitals of his
hand-organ. Otherwise, I might have
written something fine about the wed-
ding, full of sentiment, poetical allusions,
and terminating with a wish for the
bride and groom. The latter I can write.
There was not, I am sure, a man in that
great crowd, nor a woman, nor a child,
who did not think of the happiness of his
heart, wish the young people all the hap-
piness this old world can give. And they
all echoed the sentiment expressed on a
day or two ago by an unknown child-
well-wisher, of sturdy American senti-
ments: "We are glad he ain't no duke."
Attend Two Receptions.
(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Miss Roosevelt
and Mr. Longworth were guests at two func-
tions last night. There was a dinner at the
Aub Club, of which the host was Major
McCawley, of the marine corps, one of the
White House social aides, and a reception
was given by Senator Keat of New Jersey,
a relative of Miss Roosevelt by marriage.
Most of the three hundred guests at the
reception were of local folks who had
come to attend the wedding.
Austria's Congratulations.
(By Associated Press.)
VIENNA, Feb. 17.—Emperor Francis
Joseph has sent a congratulatory telegram
couched in the most cordial terms to Presi-
dent Roosevelt in connection with the mar-
riage of his daughter to Congress-
man Longworth.
Cables From Rome.
(By Associated Press.)
ROME, Feb. 17.—Many prominent people
have cabled their congratulations to Miss
Alice Roosevelt on her marriage, including
Baron Mayor di Washington, the Italian
ambassador at Washington, who was in
this country, and the Baroness Mayor Des
Planches.
"77"
Dr. Humphreys' Seventy-
Seven breaks up Grip and
Colds
A fresh Cold is stopped by the
timely use of "Seventy-seven."
A neglected Cold or Grip are
broken up by the continued use of
"Seventy-seven."
One advantage of "Seventy-
seven" over all other remedies is,
that while most medicines reduce the
tonicity of "77" sustains the
system during the illness.
At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed.
Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. Wil-
lam and John Streets, New York.

**CAUGHT BY THE GRIP--
RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA.**
La Grippe Is Epidemic Catarrh.
LA GRIPPE spares no class or na-
tionality. The cultured and the
ignorant, the aristocrat and the pauper,
the masses and the classes are all sub-
ject to la grippe. None are exempt—all
are liable.
La Grippe is well-named. The original
term, la grippe, is French, but it has
been shortened by the busy American
to one word "grip."
Without any intention of doing so, a
new word has been coined which de-
scribes the disease exactly.
The ailment clings to the patient as
tenaciously as if some terrible giant had
clutched him in a fatal clasp.
Men, women and children—whole
towns and cities are caught in the ban-
eful grip of this terrible monster.
Have you the grip? Or, rather, has
the grip caught you? If so, read the
following letters.
These testimonials will show you the
quickest and best means of ridding your-
self of this tenacious disease and its
after-effects.
Suffered Twelve Years From After-
Effects of La Grippe.
Mr. Victor Patneude, 328 Madison
St., Topeka, Kas., a well-known carpen-
ter and member of Knights and Ladies
of Security, writes:
"Twelve years ago I had a severe at-
tack of la grippe and I never really re-
covered my health and strength—but
grew weaker every year, until I was
unable to work.
"Two years ago I began using Peruna
and it built up my strength so that in a
couple of months I was able to go to
work again.
"This winter I had another attack of
la grippe, but Peruna soon drove it out
of my system.
"My wife and I consider Peruna a
household remedy."
Pneumonia Followed La Grippe—
Peruna, the Remedy That
Brought Relief.
Mr. T. Barncott, West Aylmer, On-
tario, Can., writes:
"Last winter I was ill with pneumonia
after having la grippe. I took Peruna
for two months, when I became quite
well, and I can say that any one can be
cured by it in a reasonable time and at
little expense.
"Every time I take a cold, I take some
Peruna, which makes me well again.
"I also advised it for my daughter who
was so ill with prostration that she could
not follow her trade of dress making.
"A bottle of Peruna made such a
change in her that she has been able to
follow her trade ever since.
"I also induced a young lady, who was
all rundown and confined to the house,
to take Peruna, and after taking Peruna
for three months she is able to follow
her trade of tailoring."

**THREE RAILWAYS
MAY BE MERGED**
(Continued from First Page.)
The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, which will amount to about \$5,500,
as well as a franchise tax of about \$15,000
yearly. While the State owns about one-
sixth of the stock of the road, on which
it will be obliged to pay taxes, yet it
will receive \$5 for every dollar it pays
out.
Although the bill now before the Legis-
lature will bring about these results, it is
the contention of the Attorney-General
that the Richmond, Fredericksburg and
Potomac has already abandoned its char-
ter and has been since 1903 operating
under the general railway laws of Vir-
ginia, and, therefore, should pay to the
State taxes for the years 1903, 1904 and
1905, amounting to more than \$300,000.
A discussion of the question is brought
out in the case of Richmond, Fredericks-
burg and Potomac Railroad Company vs.
the Commonwealth, which is now before
the Circuit Court of this city.
The Corporation Commission in 1903 levied
a franchise tax on the Richmond,
Fredericksburg and Potomac, taking the
grounds that the original charter of the
road, while granting freedom of tax on
all tangible property, did not grant free-
dom of a franchise tax. The case went,
on appeal, to the Circuit Court.
Not Exemption of Company.
In his answer, the Attorney-General
says in part:
"The exemption which the General
Assembly of 1833-34 undertook to grant
to the Richmond, Fredericksburg and
Potomac Railroad Company by the 25th
section of its charter, was, as will be
seen upon inspecting that charter, con-
fined to certain specified tangible prop-
erty of that company, distinctly defined
in the exempting clause, and all profits
which should accrue from said property;
but the exemption was not made a per-
petual one, and the corporation, by the ex-
press terms of said twenty-fifth section
was vested not in the company, but in
the respective shareholders of the com-
pany forever, in proportion to their re-
spective shares," so that the exemption
was given, not to the company, but to
its shareholders, not in the aggregate,
but in proportion to their respective
shares or in severalty.
It was in no sense, therefore, intended
to be, nor can it be fairly construed to
be, as respondent is advised an ex-
emption of the franchises of the company,
which constitute a taxable entity, entirely
distinct and separate from the tangible
property or the profits derived from
such tangible property.
Manifestly for the purpose of getting
rid of such unjust inequality and favor-
itism as any such immunity created, and
of abolishing any possible exemption or
special privilege, the General Assembly
provident company or other corporation
might be entitled to, or claim, under its
charter, the Constitution of 1901-2 em-
bodied in the Constitution which it framed,
the following far-reaching
enactment:
"Section 15. Every corporation hereto-
fore chartered in this State, which shall
hereafter be incorporated, shall be sub-
ject to the payment of a franchise tax, and
no extension of its charter, shall be
conclusively presumed to have thereby
surrendered every exemption from taxa-
tion, and every non-renewable feature of
its charter and of the amendments there-
of, and also all exclusive rights or privileges
granted to it by the General
Assembly, and not enjoyed by other cor-
porations of a similar general character;
and to have thereby agreed to thereafter
hold its charter and franchises and all
amendments thereof under the provisions
and subject to all the requirements,
terms and conditions of" the Constitution
of Virginia, "and of any laws passed in
pursuance thereof so far as the same may
be applicable to such corporation."
Liability to All Taxes.
Respondent therefore is advised and
charges that the Richmond, Fredericks-
burg and Potomac Railroad Company is
bound, and has been since November 22nd,
1902, to pay not only the taxes on the
franchise tax imposed by the laws of
Virginia upon all railways and transpor-
tation companies, but also the taxes on
its property in like manner
to the same extent as the other rail-
road corporations of the Commonwealth.
In a word, the Attorney-General con-
tends that the Richmond, Fredericksburg
and Potomac has been operating since
1902 under the general laws of the State,
and that by so doing it has abandoned
its original charter and the rights enjoyed
under it, and that taxes since that time
amounting to about \$300,000 are due the
State.
**BIG MASS MEETING OF
VIRGINIA FARMERS**
Great Enthusiasm By Tobacco
Association at Farm-
ville.
FAIRMVILLE, Va., February 17.—Sev-
eral hundred farmers assembled in mass
meeting here to-day to hear addresser
from tobacco association representative
from Tennessee and Kentucky. The en-
thusiasm was unprecedented in the his-
tory of the tobacco growers' organiza-
tion. The meeting lasted four hours, dur-
ing which time the speakers were almost
continuous speaking, to which the closest
attention was paid by the great audience.
The meeting was called to order by
Professor J. X. Morton, of Prince Ed-
ward, who introduced in a brief and
eloquent speech J. B. Allen, of Tennessee,
who in turn presented Felix G. Ewing,
general manager of the Dark Tobacco
Growers' Association, of Tennessee, Ken-
tucky and Virginia.
Mr. Ewing reviewed the work done in
Tennessee and Kentucky during the past
sixteen months, showing the hard fight
the organization had carried on with the
mighty tobacco trust, and the measure
of success which had been achieved. Beginning
in the county in Tennessee with a mem-
bership of only fifty, he declared that the
organization now numbered ten thousand
members, who were land-owners, and that
the purpose of the organization had in
great measure been accomplished.
The trust had declared they would not
buy a bundle of tobacco prized by the
farmers' organization, but that of the
twenty-four thousand hoghead put up by
the association only fifty remained unsold
at satisfactory prices.
In Kentucky and Tennessee there were
157 prize houses in use by the tobacco
growers' organization.
The work of the organization, Mr. Ewing
declared, should go on year after year
until the trusts conceded victory to
the farmer, and then, and not until then,
would there be a cessation of the present
warfare. He closed his speech with an
earnest plea for the organization, for
every man who plants tobacco to unite
with it.
The other speakers were Joel Flood,
Charles H. Fort and George Snary, Jr.
All the speakers urged the importance
of organization among the farmers.
Letter to Nelson & Ladd,
Richmond, Va.
Dear Sirs: Why, do you think, can De-
voe sell pure paint as low as others sell
adulterated paint?
There are 20 or 40 or 50 different
makers of paint, that rank, in a way, as
"first-class;" they have their regions;
one's region is large, another's is small;
everyone is first-class in its region.
Of these 30 or 40 or 50, in the best, an-
other next, and so on down; but the
prices are all the same or about the same
—you can buy one for less than another
though; a personal matter sometimes.
But how, do you think, can Devoe sell
the best for no more than the rest? The
answer is: It costs less to sell it; more to
make, less to sell. Reputation helps sell
it. Its 160 years help sell it.
Go by the name. Yours truly,
F. W. DEVOE & CO.
P. S.—Harris Hardware Co., sell our
paint.